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is of special importance because of its rarity as a mural ornament in the Pyrenean caverns.

On the day of the discovery of the parietal engravings in the cavern of Tuc d'Audoubert, I was leaving the cavern region of northern Spain for Toulouse to join Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, of the American Museum of Natural History, in a tour of the French Pyrenean caverns under the guidance of Professor Cartailhac, to whom Count Begouen telegraphed news of the find. Professor Cartailhac was able to add this new cavern to our itinerary. We reached "Les Espas" on July 25 in time for luncheon, after which Count Begouen and his sons conducted us to the cavern of Tuc d'Audoubert. Although they had been to the cavern every day since the discovery in a search for more parietal art, certain examples remained to be either discovered or interpreted on the day of our visit. Near the entrance to the corridor previously mentioned Count Begouen found an additional engraving of the horse. Some incisions discovered on one of the previous days, the trained eye of Professor Cartailhac made out to be a figure of *Elephas primigenius*. On a projecting rock two spots of red paint had been seen on a previous day but to my satisfaction it remained for me to be the first to recognize them as two eyes, the projecting rock being an animal head in the round. The paleolithic artist was quick to take advantage of fortuitous resemblances in arriving at results that would otherwise require much time and labor as exemplified not only in this latest find but also in previous ones, for instance, at Niaux, Altamira and Castillo.

Tuc d'Audoubert is the most beautiful cavern in southern France. Fortunately it is in appreciative hands, for Count Begouen is mayor of the commune (Montesquieu-Avantès) in which it is situated. He will take immediate steps to protect its treasures of ancient art and of nature from vandalism. He and his son Max will also prepare a report fully illustrated, which is to appear in the monumental series published under the auspices of the Institut de Paléontologie Humaine, Paris. The importance of the find

and the fact that two Americans took at least a small part in the first few days of exploration justify me in sending at the earliest possible moment this short notice to SCIENCE.

GEORGE GRANT MACCURDY

TOULOUSE,
July 27, 1912

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ENTOMOLOGY

THE second International Congress of Entomology met at Oxford at the beginning of August under the presidency of Professor E. B. Poulton, F.R.S., Hope professor of zoology. According to the report in the London *Times* Professor Poulton in his address paid special attention to the processes by which a species by natural selection seeks to maintain its place in the insect cosmos. Other papers upon evolution, bionomics and mimicry were contributed by the president, who gave an account of Mr. C. A. Wiggin's and Dr. G. H. Carpenter's researches in mimicry in the forest butterflies of Uganda; by the Rev. K. St. A. Rogers and by Mr. R. C. L. Perkins, who described and compared the color-groups of Hawaiian *Odynerus* (wasps) found on the two neighboring islands, Oahu and Kauai. In the section of philosophic entomology Professor J. F. Van Bemmelen (Netherlands) explained the phylogenetic significance of the development of the butterfly wing.

In the section of economic entomology the paper read by Sir Daniel Morris on behalf of Mr. W. A. Ballou, "Some Entomological Problems in the West Indies," demonstrated how an intimate knowledge of the life histories of insects may be put to practical uses, and how by the introduction of the natural parasite of an immigrant pest the attacks of the pest may be controlled and even defeated altogether. The question of international action to check generally the importation of pests was raised in the discussion of Mr. A. G. L. Rogers's paper on "The necessary investigation with relation to Insect and Fungus Enemies of Plants, Preliminary to Legislation."

In the pathological department Professor

S. A. Forbes, of the University of Illinois, contributed a series of observations on "*Simulium* and Pellagra in Illinois, U. S. A." He has failed to associate directly the many cases of pellagra investigated with insects of this genus.

The congress decided to institute an international committee to deal with the subject of entomological nomenclature, and advised the formation of national committees in each country, to be elected by the various entomological societies, to collect opinions and consider changes required in the international code; and further commissioned the international committee to communicate their resolutions to the international committee on zoological nomenclature.

The third international congress will be held at Vienna in 1915, under the presidency of Dr. A. Handlirsch.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. WILHELM WUNDT, professor of philosophy in the University of Leipzig, one of the founders of modern psychology, celebrated his eightieth birthday on August 16, on which occasion a "Wilhelm Wundt Stiftung," amounting to 7,000 Marks, was presented to the university by his students and friends.

THE students, colleagues and friends of the late Professor Thomas H. Montgomery are desirous of purchasing his zoological library and presenting it to the University of Pennsylvania in grateful recognition of his services and achievements. It is proposed to mark each volume with a book-plate indicating that it forms part of The Montgomery Memorial Library. Contributions towards the purchase of the library may be sent to Dr. H. G. Kribs, treasurer, Zoological Laboratory, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. CHARLES L. PARSONS, secretary of the American Chemical Society, will move to Washington on September 1, and the main office of the American Chemical Society will be in that city after the date mentioned, with address as Box 505, Washington, D. C.

THE International Laval prize of the Otolological Congress has been awarded to Dr. George E. Shambaugh, Chicago, for his work on the anatomy and physiology of the labyrinth.

DR. HANS WINKLER, associate professor of botany at Tübingen, has been appointed director of the Botanical Institute at Hamburg.

DR. HERMANN KREDNER, professor of geology and paleontology at Leipzig, has retired from active service.

DR. ALEXANDER NAUMANN, professor of chemistry at Giessen and since 1882 director of the chemical laboratories, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday on July 31.

PROFESSOR GEORGE GRANT MACCURDY, of Yale University, has been appointed the representative of the American Museum of Natural History at the eighth session of the Congrès Préhistorique de France, at Angoulême, August 18-24. He will also represent the museum at the fourteenth session of the Congrès International d'Anthropologie et d'Archéologie préhistoriques, to be held at Geneva the first week in September.

PROFESSOR HERBERT E. GREGORY, head of the department of geology in Yale University, has sailed for Peru to join the Yale Peruvian expedition under Professor Hiram Bingham. They expect to return at Christmas time.

THE resignation of Professor Sarah F. Whiting, who founded the department of physics at Wellesley College and has been its head ever since, has been accepted by the trustees, and Miss Louise Sherwood McDowell, Ph.D. (Cornell), has been appointed her successor. Professor Whiting was the first woman student in physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where Professor E. C. Pickering had lately started a students' laboratory. She opened the laboratories at Wellesley in 1878, thus antedating most student laboratories in American colleges. Courses in the new astronomy were offered as applied physics until Professor Whiting secured the funds to build an observatory with an exceptional equipment. For ten years she has had charge of both departments. She